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THE TENNESSEE BOARD OF ARCHITECTURAL AND ENGINEERING EXAMINERS

Tennessee Department of Commerce and Insurance Fall/Winter 2005

In This Issue:

2006 Schedule of Board Meetings

January 19-20
Board Meeting/Hearings and Conferences

March 16-17
Hearings and Conferences

May 18-19
Board Meeting/Hearings and Conferences

July 20-21
Hearings and Conferences

September 21-22
Board Meeting/Hearings and Conferences

November 16-17
Hearings and Conferences

Unless otherwise indicated, all meetings are held in Nashville, Tennessee, in the Davy Crockett Tower, 500 James Robertson Parkway. Please contact the Board office at 615-741-3221 or 800-256-5758 to verify times and locations, as the meeting schedule is subject to change.

REVISED STANDARD OF CARE FOR FIRE SPRINKLER SYSTEM DESIGN

The following revised Standard of Care was adopted by the Board on January 20, 2005, and took effect on **January 1, 2006**.

The Standard of Care for Fire Sprinkler Systems Design complements NFPA 13, Chapter 14, Appendix "A" (A-14.1 Preliminary Plans, 2002 edition), and should be interpreted only as a minimum standard of design. Just as the National Fire Protection Association standards are a minimum requirement, so is the Standard of Care for engineers. The engineer is required to evaluate local job conditions for the fire sprinkler system design and coordinate with authorities having jurisdiction (AHJ).

The Design Concept in the Standard of Care refers to those inputs and calculations initially done by the engineer to develop the conceptual ideas and limitations of the system (i.e. the density, water flow, and pressure requirements; classification of the commodities to be protected; and confirmation of the hydraulic data and preliminary hydraulic design). Initial design calculations will be included in the Design Concept. In a building with several different occupancies and fire loadings, only the area of highest demand needs to be calculated.

The engineer shall establish a margin of safety between the available water pressure and the required demand pressure. When sizing pipe using the initial design calculations, the engineer should leave more safety margin than the contractor. The difference is that the contractor's calculations will enumerate the various fittings and offsets that may not be delineated in the engineer's preliminary design.

A substantial deviation, such as a contractor's proposal for a major design change, should be recalculated and redrawn by the contractor's own Responsible Managing Employee (RME). The RME will certify his changes and submit for approval. If a competent sprinkler contractor submits a reasonable proposal for change, and if the contractor's drawings and calculations meet all the requirements of the engineer's design, and there is not a valid reason why the engineer has used a different layout configuration,

cont. page 2

COMMENTARY

This standard of care is intended to be utilized only by engineers for the design of fire sprinkler systems. The standard is not intended for use by others as a code compliance checklist or to replace existing regulatory agency checklists. This standard was developed to assist in design and preparation of contract documents for fire sprinkler systems. This commentary and associated standard is the Board's policy regarding the responsibilities and interactions of an engineer with the design and construction team.

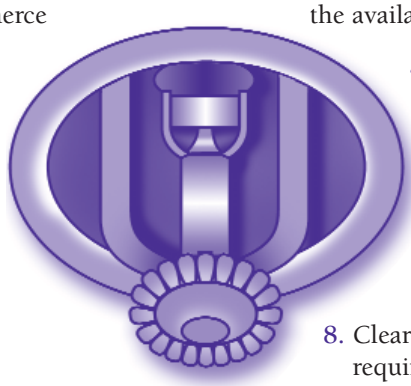
Revised Standard...*cont.*

the engineer should accept the contractor's drawings and calculations.

Field changes may not require recalculation by the engineer. Deviations in the field such as offsets around ductwork should be anticipated. Initial design calculations by the engineer containing a reasonable, practical pressure safety margin should cover these. Substantial deviations could require the contractor to prove his calculations are still adequate to provide the protection stipulated in the design documents.

The shop drawings and calculations should be submitted to the engineer of record prior to transmittal to the reviewing authorities for documentation and approval. The engineer of record will document his review of the shop drawings and calculations, using a review stamp. This is an engineer's acceptance, acceptance as noted, rejection, or revise and resubmit, etc. of the shop drawings. This is based on review of the shop drawings against the design concept identified in the preliminary plans. The engineer should never place his P. E. seal on the sprinkler contractor's drawings or calculations unless he actually prepared them or supervised their preparation. The reviewing authorities may accept the sprinkler contractor's drawings and calculations even if different from the preliminary design submitted by the engineer, as long as they have been approved by the engineer of record.

The water supply information and flow testing addressed in the Standard of Care requires a flow test less than six months old. The engineer should supervise the performance of the flow test and/or will verify the accuracy of the test during preliminary design. The engineer's drawings should clearly indicate the point that the licensed plumbing or site utilities contractor's work stops and the licensed fire sprinkler contractor's work begins. Note that the fire service piping is required to be installed and certified by a licensed fire sprinkler contractor. The point of service is defined in state law, including but not limited to, Tennessee Code Annotated, Title 62, Chapter 32 (Fire Sprinkler Contractors) and Rules Chapter 0780-2-7 -.01 (Definitions) of the Department of Commerce and Insurance. The drawings are to be prepared to assure continuity in materials and performance in accordance with the various codes, especially National Fire Protection Association, Standards 13 and 24.



STANDARD OF CARE

The Design Concept (Bid Package)

I. The Engineer develops the conceptual ideas and limitations of the system. Plans shall be drawn to an indicated scale, on sheets of uniform size, with a plan of each floor, and shall show those items from the following lists that pertain to the design of the system:

1. Size and location of all risers, mains, and branch lines as required to provide preliminary hydraulic calculations (See Commentary and Section III).

2. Size, type (i.e. wet, dry, deluge, pre-action, etc.), and location of risers and standpipes with description and arrangement of valving and accessories, including location of any and all hose valves, alarms and signal devices. Include area protected by each riser, each system, and each floor.

3. The location and size of the hydraulically most remote area.

4. A description of Occupancy and Commodity classifications.

5. Preliminary hydraulic calculation results including, required design density, area of application, required hose stream, and required duration.

6. Clear statement on the required water supply margin of safety between the required water supply (including hose-streams) and the available supply. A suggested safety margin is a 5% difference between the system demand and the available water supply.

7. Type and finish of sprinkler heads in finished areas. Verify if specific sprinkler head location parameters exist.

8. Clear statement on any required seismic bracing. A statement to the effect of, "Install seismic bracing per NFPA 13" is not acceptable as NFPA 13 describes only how to install bracing.

9. Fire pump (if required) room layout, fire pump and controller specification, and transfer switch.

10. Standpipe design (if required) must be clearly delineated on the drawings.

11. A completed Owner's certificate. See NFPA 13, 2002 edition, Figure A.14.1(b) Owner's Information Certificate.

It is understood that, for many projects, a total design package prepared by a design team of various disciplines will be completed. These design documents may consist of multi-disciplinary drawings and specifications, and shall show:

12. Name of owner and occupant.

13. Location, including street address.

14. North arrow.

15. Construction type, building height in feet, building area, and occupancy of each building.

cont. page 3

Revised Standard…*cont.*

16. Full height cross section, or schematic diagram, including structural member information if required for clarity and including ceiling construction and method of protection for nonmetallic piping.

17. Building features such as combustible concealed spaces, floor openings, window openings, areas subject to freezing, and areas from which it is intended to omit sprinkler protection.

18. Location of fire barriers and their fire resistance rating.

19. Proposed location and approximate size, if a water supply employing pumps or tanks is contemplated.

20. Name and address of party submitting the preliminary plans.

21. Tentative location of underground major piping, including mains, risers, overhead mains, and fire department connections.

II. Site plans (may be combined with floor plans) contain information pertinent to the proper operation of suppression systems. Information below, with the appropriate details, is required:

1. Size and location of water supplies.

2. Size and location of all piping indicating, where possible, the class and type of new pipe to be installed, and the depth to which it is to be buried.

3. Size, type, and location of valves. Indicate if located in pit or if operation is by post indicator or key wrench through a curb box.

4. Size, type, and location of meters and backflow prevention devices.

5. Size, type, and location of hydrants. Include number and size of outlets. Indicate if hose houses and equipment are to be provided and by whom.

6. Size and location of standpipe risers, hose outlets, monitor nozzles, and related equipment.

7. Location of Fire Department connections; if part of private fire service main system, including detail of connections.

8. Water supply information:

a. Information regarding whether the main is circulating or dead-end.

b. Pressures under flowing and static conditions. Information on orifice size and co-efficient of orifice used in the test, and pitot pressure.

c. Elevations of slabs, floors, ceilings, street main connection, test hydrant, etc.

d. Information on who conducted the flow test, when, and where the test was conducted. If reliable or current (less than six months old) information is not available, the engineer should supervise the performance of a new flow test and/or will verify the accuracy of a new flow test during preliminary design.

e. Water supplies and environmental conditions should be evaluated for the existence of microbes and conditions that contribute to Microbiologically Influenced Corrosion (MIC). Where conditions are found that contribute to MIC, the Owner(s) will be notified.

III. Preliminary hydraulic calculations.

1. The Engineer shall prepare and submit preliminary hydraulic calculations proving availability of adequate water, (volume, duration, and pressure) for protection of the area of greatest demand.

IV. Specifications

1. Specifications shall be prepared for fire protection the same as for any other portion of the project.

V. Engineer's Seal

1. The engineer of record submitting fire protection system design construction documents shall seal, sign, and date each page or sheet of drawings and the first page of specifications and calculations.

VI. Legend

1. The engineer's drawings should clearly indicate the point that the licensed plumbing or site utilities contractor's work stops and the licensed fire sprinkler contractor's work begins. Note that the fire service piping is required to be installed and certified by a licensed fire sprinkler contractor. The point of service is defined in state law, including but not limited to, Tennessee Code Annotated, Title 62, Chapter 32 (Fire Sprinkler Contractors) and Rules Chapter 0780-2-7-.01 (Definitions) of the Department of Commerce and Insurance.

NOTE: For additional information on Microbiologically Influenced Corrosion (MIC) testing, visit the Plans Review page of the State Fire Marshal's Office website (www.state.tn.us/commerce/sfm/whatwedoPr.html). ■

ENGINEERING EXEMPTION POLICY FOR FIRE SPRINKLER SYSTEM DESIGN

The following policy was adopted by the Board on August 25, 2005, and will take effect on **April 1, 2006**:

This policy works in conjunction with the Engineering Exemption Policy for Fire Sprinkler Design Decision Trees. The Decision Trees should be referred to first to determine the parameters for use of this policy (see list at the end of this policy). Please note that the head counts in this policy are based on standard sprinkler heads and not extended coverage sprinkler heads. The installation of a sprinkler system in a non-sprinklered existing building which is required due to a change of occupancy or building renovation will automatically fail the System Capacity test.

1: NEW BUILDING CONSTRUCTION REQUIRING SPRINKLERS.

New building construction AND ADDITIONS OF 5,000 SF OR MORE will require the services of a Professional Engineer, competent in Automatic Fire Sprinkler design, for the design of the new fire sprinkler system. These services shall be provided in accordance with T.C.A. § 62-2-102 [Practice and persons exempt from registration].

2: RENOVATION OF AN EXISTING FIRE SPRINKLER SYSTEM.

If there is no occupancy classification change and adequate capacity has been determined, a Professional Engineer, competent in Automatic Fire Sprinkler design, shall not be required unless the Automatic Fire Sprinklers to be installed or modified in the renovation exceed the following:

A. Light Hazard	225 Sprinkler heads
B. Ordinary Hazard	225 Sprinkler heads
C. Extra Hazard	225 Sprinkler heads
D. High Pile Storage	400 Sprinkler heads

3: UPGRADING AN EXISTING AUTOMATIC FIRE SPRINKLER SYSTEM.

If there is no occupancy classification change and adequate capacity has been determined, a Professional Engineer, competent in Automatic Fire Sprinkler design, shall not be required unless the Automatic Fire Sprinklers to be installed or modified in the renovation exceed the following:

A. Light Hazard	225 Sprinkler heads
B. Ordinary Hazard	225 Sprinkler heads
C. Extra Hazard	225 Sprinkler heads
D. High Pile Storage	400 Sprinkler heads

4: NON-SPRINKLERED EXISTING BUILDING.

If an owner elects to install an automatic fire sprinkler system in a non-sprinklered building, which under current code compliance analysis would not require an automatic sprinkler system, it shall not require the services of a Professional Engineer, competent in Automatic Fire Sprinkler design, unless the Automatic Fire Sprinklers to be installed in the new system exceed the following:

A. Light Hazard	225 Sprinkler heads
B. Ordinary Hazard	225 Sprinkler heads
C. Extra Hazard	225 Sprinkler heads
D. High Pile	400 Sprinkler heads

Classifications are as outlined in current NFPA 13 standards

The Owner or his agent has the option to hire the services of a Professional Engineer, competent in Automatic Fire Sprinkler design, or a Licensed Fire Sprinkler Contractor to prepare the Design Concepts in:

- RENOVATION OF AN EXISTING FIRE SPRINKLER SYSTEM,
- UPGRADING AN EXISTING AUTOMATIC FIRE SPRINKLER SYSTEM, or
- NON-SPRINKLERED EXISTING BUILDING (BY CODE NOT REQUIRING SPRINKLERS).

If the total fire sprinklers exceed the parameters of this policy, a licensed Fire Sprinkler Contractor is not authorized to prepare the Design Concept.

If an Automatic Fire Sprinkler Contractor prepares the Design Concept, the adopted Board of Architectural and Engineering Examiners Board Standard of Care should be followed in preparing the Design Concept.

Installation of Fire Sprinkler Systems in One-and-Two Family Dwellings and Manufactured Homes shall be installed in accordance with NFPA 13-D and shall not be part of this policy.

DEFINITIONS:

ADEQUATE CAPACITY. The existing public water supply or the current system configuration will serve the proposed renovations, upgrades, or additions to the structure. Adequate capacity can be calculated by an RME or PE and submitted to the AHJ for approval.

AHJ (AUTHORITY HAVING JURISDICTION). The organization, office, or individual responsible for approving equipment, materials, an installation, or a procedure. The phrase "authority having jurisdiction" is used in NFPA documents in a broad manner, since jurisdictions and approval agencies vary, as do their responsibilities. Where public safety is primary, the authority having jurisdiction may be a federal, state, local, or other regional department or individual such as a fire chief; fire marshal; chief of a fire prevention bureau, labor department, or health department; building official; electrical inspector; or others having statutory authority. For insurance purposes, an insurance inspection department, rating bureau, or other insurance

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Engineering Exemption…*cont.*

company representative may be the authority having jurisdiction. In many circumstances, the property owner or his or her designated agent assumes the role of the authority having jurisdiction; at government installations, the commanding officer or departmental official may be the authority having jurisdiction. Source: NFPA 1.

BUILDING. Any structure used or intended for supporting or sheltering any use or occupancy. Source: Life Safety Code (NFPA 101), 2003 edition.

BUILDING OFFICIAL. The officer or other designated authority charged with the administration and enforcement of this code, or a duly authorized representative. Source: International Building Code.

COMMODITY. Combinations of products, packing material, and container upon which the commodity classification is based. Source: NFPA 13.

FIRE CODE OFFICIAL. The fire chief or other designated authority charged with the administration and enforcement of the code, or a duly authorized representative. Source: International Fire Code.

FIRE PROTECTION SPRINKLER SYSTEM CONTRACTOR. A person who contracts, offers to contract, or represents that such person is able to contract with a general contractor, subcontractor, or the general public for the undertaking of the sale, installation or service of a fire protection sprinkler system or any part thereof, or who actually installs or services a fire protection sprinkler system, provided that an owner of real property on which a fire protection sprinkler system is located, or a full-time employee of the owner of real property on which a fire protection sprinkler system is located, may perform simple maintenance of the fire protection sprinkler system, such as replacing a sprinkler head. Source: T.C.A. Section 62, Chapter 32.

HAZARD CLASSIFICATIONS:

Light Hazard Occupancies — Occupancies or portions of other occupancies where the quantity and/or combustibility of contents is low and fires with relatively low rates of heat release are expected.

Ordinary Hazard Occupancies —

- Ordinary Hazard (Group 1). Occupancies or portions of other occupancies where combustibility is low, quantity of combustibles is moderate, stockpiles of combustibles do not exceed 8 ft (2.4 m), and fires with moderate rates of heat release are expected.
- Ordinary Hazard (Group 2). Occupancies or portions of other occupancies where the quantity and combustibility of contents are moderate to high, stockpiles do not exceed 12 ft (3.7 m), and fires with moderate to high rates of heat release are expected.

Extra Hazard Occupancies —

- Extra Hazard (Group 1). Occupancies or portions of other occupancies where the quantity and combustibility of contents are very high and dust, lint, or other materials are present, introducing the probability of rapidly developing fires with high rates of heat release but with little or no combustible or flammable liquids.
- Extra Hazard (Group 2). Occupancies or portions of other occupancies with moderate to substantial amounts of flammable or combustible liquids or occupancies where shielding of combustibles is extensive.

High-Piled Storage — Solid-piled, palletized, rack storage, bin box, and shelf storage in excess of 12 ft (3.7 m) in height. Source: NFPA 13.

OCCUPANCY CLASSIFICATION. The purpose for which a building or portion thereof is used or intended to be used. Source: Life Safety Code (NFPA 101), 2003 edition.

PE (PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER). An individual who is registered to practice engineering by the Board of Architectural and Engineering Examiners.

RENOVATION. The act of improving by renewing and restoring. Source: Model building code and sprinkler standards (defined in accordance with the latest adopted by the Tennessee State Fire Marshal's Office).

RME (RESPONSIBLE MANAGING EMPLOYEE). An individual who is, or is designated to be, in active and responsible charge of the work of a fire protection sprinkler system contractor. Source: T.C.A. Section 62, Chapter 32.

STANDARD SPRINKLER HEAD. A standard, fast, or quick response fire sprinkler head that does not include an extended coverage head as defined by NFPA 13.

STRUCTURE. That which is built or constructed. Source: Life Safety Code (NFPA 101), 2003 edition.

UPGRADE (upgraded, upgrading, upgrades). To raise to a higher grade or standard. Source: Model building code and sprinkler standards (defined in accordance with the latest adopted by the Tennessee State Fire Marshal's Office).

Engineering Exemption Policy for Fire Sprinkler Design Decision Trees

Decision Tree Diagrams (next page)

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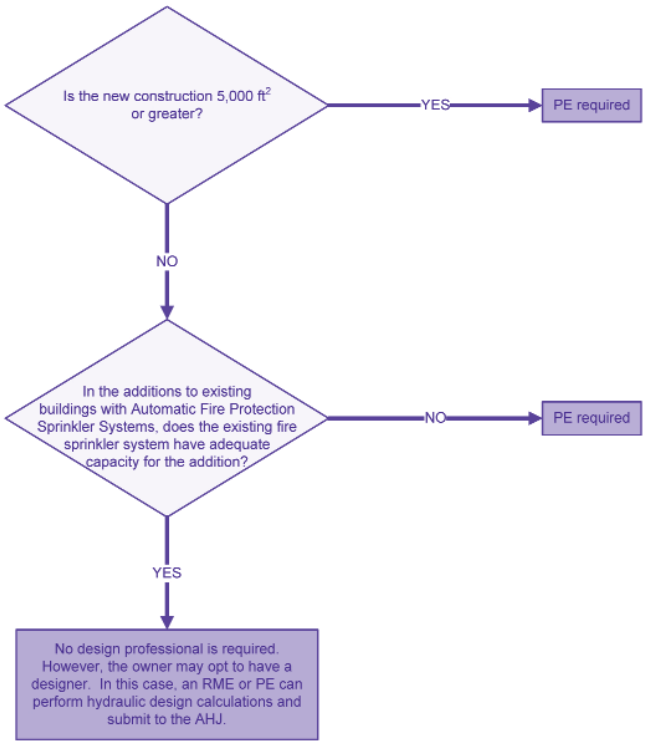
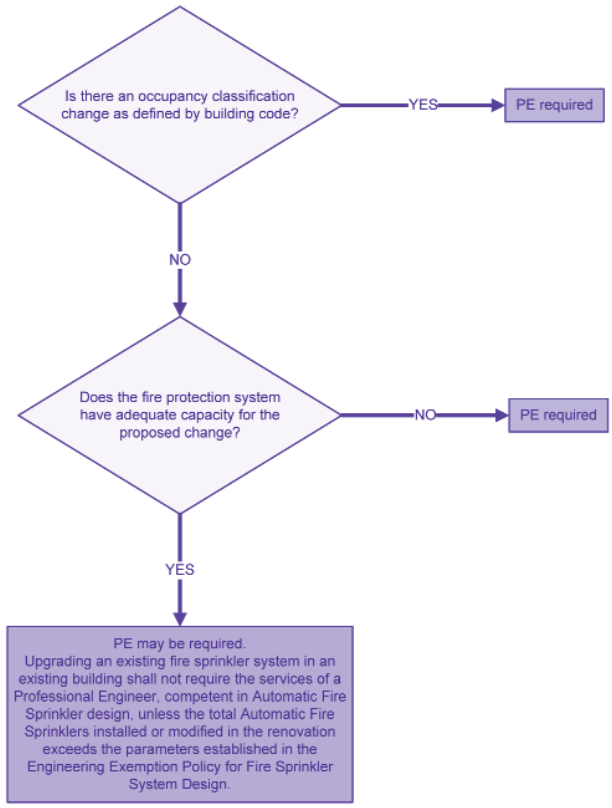
Engineering Exemption Policy for Fire Sprinkler Design Decision Tree

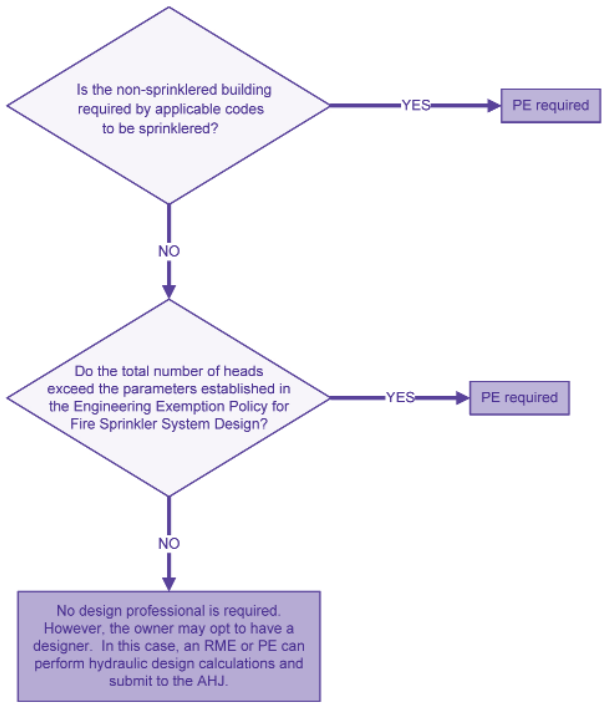
Fire Sprinkler System – New Construction Including Additions



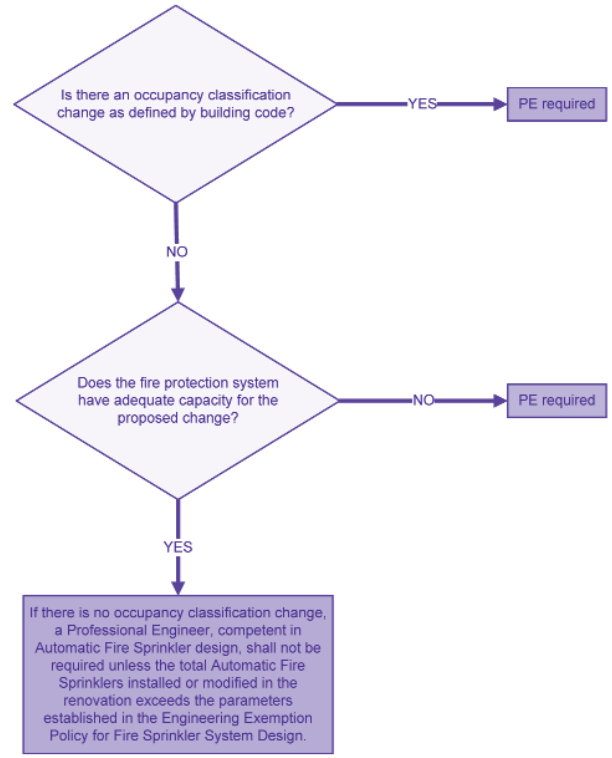
Fire Sprinkler System - Renovation/Upgrade (no occupancy change)



Fire Sprinkler System – Existing Non-Sprinklered Building



Fire Sprinkler System – Occupancy Classification Change



At its October 2005 planning session, the Board discussed raising Tennessee's continuing education requirement from 24 professional development hours (PDH's) every two years (12 PDH's per year) to 30 PDH's every two years (15 PDH's per year), as is required by the majority of engineering registration boards in the U.S. Since the majority of architectural registration boards still require 12 PDH's per year, the Board has decided not to take any action at this time, but they will continue to study the issue. Registrants are welcome to submit comments on this proposal.

Registrants frequently call the Board office asking whether a particular continuing education activity is acceptable to the Board. Since the Board does not pre-approve continuing education courses or providers, Board staff cannot provide definitive answers to these inquiries. It is the registrant's responsibility to determine which activities meet the criteria of the continuing education rules. However, in an effort to provide more guidance to registrants, the Board has decided to publish a list of continuing education providers whose courses have typically been accepted in audits:

Groups—

Local, state, and national professional and technical societies (such as AIA, NSPE, ASCE, etc.)

National regulatory councils (NCARB, NCEES, CLARB, and NCIDQ)
Government agencies

Colleges and universities

Specific Providers--

Design Arts Seminars, Tallahassee, FL

Lorman Education Services, Eau Claire, WI

PDHcenter.com/PDHonline.org

Professional Development Options, Rock Hill, SC

Professional Development Seminars, Memphis, TN

RedVector.com

Steensland Center for Professional Development, Dothan, AL

Although courses offered by these providers are generally acceptable, it is still the registrant's responsibility to determine if specific courses meet the criteria of the rules. Registrants are not required to choose activities offered by the above providers and are free to earn hours through other providers, provided that those activities meet Tennessee's requirements. Keep in mind that all courses claimed for continuing education credit must be relevant to the practice of architecture, engineering, landscape architecture, or interior design. Providers not included on the above list may submit course information for the Board's review, and, if deemed appropriate, may then be added to the list of acceptable providers. This list will be maintained on the Board's website.

Registrants are often confused by the requirement that a majority of the continuing education hours claimed address health, safety and welfare (HSW) issues and technical competency. What qualifies as health, safety and welfare? Although the Board has not adopted an official definition of HSW, the following topics would fall into this category: environmental and natural hazard issues, accessibility issues, building and other life safety codes, regulations and standards, building design and systems, fire protection, ethics and professional conduct. The Board has discussed developing policies defining HSW for each profession, and registrants will be notified of any developments.

Please address any questions or comments regarding the above to John Cothron, the Continuing Education Coordinator (john.cothron@state.tn.us).

News From The State Fire Marshal's Office

Registration of Factory Installed Fire Suppression Systems

Designers who are developing plans that include fixed fire suppression systems should note that Tennessee law requires every firm installing fixed fire suppression systems to be registered with the state (TCA 62-32-204). This law applies to field installed systems as well as factory installed prepackaged systems such as those found in kitchen hoods and premanufactured paint booths. For the latter, the hood or paint booth manufacturer will be required to be registered. Additionally, each firm must have a state licensed "Extinguisher Specialist" (TCA 62-32-204 (f)). The specialist is given active and responsible charge for installing and servicing these systems. Designers should protect the interests of their clients by making provisions for these requirements in the specifications for new projects. Doing so will assure your clients that all bidders are on the same playing field. Please call the Permits and Licensing Unit of the State Fire Marshal's Office at (615) 741-1322 or visit http://www.state.tn.us/commerce/sfm/adminsvc.html for further information.

Disciplinary Action Taken By The Board

FORMAL ACTIONS:

Robert E. Bee, Nonregistrant
Pulaski, Tennessee

VIOLATION: Unlicensed practice of architecture and engineering. Tenn. Code Ann. §§62-2-101 and 62-2-105.

PENALTY: $7,500 civil penalty

FINAL ORDER: September 22, 2005

Daniel W. Cook, R.A. #102130
Ogden, Utah

VIOLATION: Unlicensed practice of architecture and engineering prior to registration. Tenn. Code Ann. §§62-2-101 and 62-2-105.

PENALTY: Pay investigative costs of $2,686; take and pass the Board's law and rules exam.

FINAL ORDER: September 22, 2005

James C. Ford, R.A. #16072
Goodlettsville, Tennessee

VIOLATION: Affixed seal to plans not prepared by him or under his responsible charge. Tenn. Code Ann. §§62-2-306(b) and Rule 0120-2-.08(5)

PENALTY: 6-month suspension; take and pass the Board's law and rules exam.

FINAL ORDER: September 22, 2005

Pat Hodges, Nonregistrant
Jackson, Tennessee

VIOLATION: Unlicensed practice of architecture and engineering. Tenn. Code Ann. §§62-2-101 and 62-2-105.

PENALTY: $500 civil penalty.

FINAL ORDER: September 22, 2005

Alan P. Janney, P.E. #101249
Hixson, Tennessee

VIOLATION: Practiced engineering on an expired certificate of registration. Tenn. Code Ann. §§62-2-101 and 62-2-105.

PENALTY: $1,000 civil penalty.

FINAL ORDER: November 17, 2005

Al W. Paas, R.A. #102798
Ann Arbor, Michigan

VIOLATION: Practice outside area(s) of competence.

PENALTY: Reprimand; $3,500 civil penalty; take and pass the Board's law and rules exam.

FINAL ORDER: November 17, 2005

IN MEMORIAM

The Board and Staff wish to extend our sympathies to the families and friends of these individuals who have honored their professions:

ARCHITECTS

Black, Robert M.,	#17498
Buckley, Richard George,	#101895
Evans, James M.,	#6886 (RID #413)
King, Susan D.,	#17144
Vaughn, George C.,	#101454

ENGINEERS

Bosland, Frank S.,	#6029
Comella, James A.,	#3590
Grim, Frederick E.,	#15171
Hall, Daniel F.,	#7034
Hensley, Marble J.,	#2923
Hyatt, Gary M.,	#22176
Morrison, John G.,	#103310
Morrow, Bennett A.,	#19486
Nelson, Waldemar S.,	#7747
Payne, Robert T.,	#4388
Primm, Terry L.,	#17296
Smith, Terry L.,	#8573

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

Byington, Robert C.,	#7

If you have a name that should be recognized in this section, please contact the Board office. ■

Announcements

The State Fire Marshal's Office is coordinating an accessibility code seminar scheduled for May 8-12, 2006, at MTSU's Business and Aerospace Building. Additional details will be posted on the Board's website when they become available.

Raymond D. White, PE (Franklin, Tennessee) was recently appointed to serve as an associate engineer member of the Board representing Middle Tennessee; he will serve until June 30, 2009. ■

DID YOU KNOW?

An amendment to the Subsurface Sewage Disposal Systems Law (T.C.A. §68-221-409), effective January 1, 2006, changes requirements for persons performing percolation tests. For additional information, visit the Board's website and click on "Current Issues." ■

Information On Examinations

The Board would appreciate your sharing information about these professional examinations with interns in your office.

ARCHITECTURE

Future information about the ARE and free practice software are available at the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards' (NCARB's) web site: www.ncarb.org.

Exam Results (6/18/05-12/21/05)

	Total	Pass
Bldg. Planning	20	15
Bldg. Technology	18	12
Constr. Doc. & Srvcs	17	15
Gen. Structures	15	14
Lateral Forces	19	11
Mat. & Meth.	12	11
Mech. & Elec.	21	14
Pre-Design	18	16
Site Planning	16	13

ENGINEERING

Beginning in October 2003, the National Council of Examiners for Engineering and Surveying (NCEES) assumed responsibility for administering and proctoring the engineering examinations in Tennessee.

- **Fundamentals of Engineering Examination—**

Application Deadlines:

	Seniors*	Non-seniors**
Spring Exam	February 1	January 1
Fall Exam	September 1	August 1

*Engineering students with senior status in the engineering curriculum.
**Those who have already been awarded an undergraduate degree in engineering.

The FE exam is currently administered in Chattanooga, Cookeville, Franklin, Knoxville, Martin, and Memphis on:

April 22, 2006
October 28, 2006

- **Principles and Practice of Engineering Examinations—**

The application deadline for new applicants for the spring Principles and Practice of Engineering (P&P) exam is December 1. The fall deadline is June 15. Exam applicants must have the required years of experience prior to filing the application. New exam applicants must submit all required supporting documentation by January 1 for the spring exam and by July 15 for the fall exam to ensure that their applications are processed prior to the exam-scheduling deadline. The exam will be given in Franklin, Knoxville, and Memphis on:

April 21, 2006
October 27, 2006

To facilitate scheduling of the P&P exams, retake requests and fees should be received by the Board office by February 1 for the spring exam and September 1 for the fall exam. Registrants wishing to take other exam disciplines must submit an application to add an exam discipline (available at the Board's website) with the appropriate exam fee by February 1 for the spring exam and August 1 for the fall exam. The examination fee is currently $130, the retake fee is $205, and the Structural II exam fee is $475. Those wishing to take the Structural II exam must already be registered either by taking the Civil or Structural I exams as the basis for registration.

For information regarding exam study materials, calculators permitted in the examination room, and exam specifications please visit the NCEES website (www.ncees.org).

Exam Results (10/05)

	Total	Pass
FE	347	197
PE	179	85

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

The multiple-choice sections of the Landscape Architect Registration Examination (LARE)—Sections A, B and D--are now computerized and are administered separately from the graphic portions of the examination by the Council of Landscape Architectural Registration Boards (CLARB). In order to take the multiple-choice sections of the examination, exam candidates must register directly with CLARB at www.clarb.org. Tennessee candidates are required to indicate that they have been approved to sit for the examination by the Tennessee Board when registering for the examination. Candidates may take the examination at any of the approved CLARB testing centers, and examination fees (scoring and administration fees) are paid at the testing center. Additional information regarding the computerized sections, including current fees and exam dates, is available at CLARB's website.

The graphic portions of the examination—Sections C and E--will continue to be administered in Nashville, Tennessee by the Tennessee Board with examination fees paid directly to the Board. The dates for the administration of the graphic sections of the LARE are as follows:

June 12 & 13, 2006
December 4 & 5, 2006

The application deadline for new applicants is January 15 of each year.

The exam fees for the graphic portions are as follows:

	June 2006	December 2006
Section C	$245	$250
Section E	$245	$250

Exam Results (6/05)

	Total	Pass
Section C	4	2
Section E	5	4

Exam Results (7/05) (10/05)

	Total	Pass	Total	Pass
Section A	2	0	2	0
Section B	2	2		
Section D	1	1		

INTERIOR DESIGN

The Interior Design Qualification exam will be given on:

cont. next page

Examinations...*cont.*

April 7-8, 2006
October 13-14, 2006

To obtain an application for the exam, call the National Council for Interior Design Qualification (NCIDQ) at 202-721-0220, or visit www.ncidq.org. The application deadline for the spring exam is December 1; the deadline for the fall exam is June 1.

Exam Results (10/05)

	Total	Pass
Section 1	11	8
Section 2	10	5
Section 3	11	9

NEW REGISTRANTS

The Board and staff congratulate the following registrants who passed their respective professional examinations and were registered between January 1, 2005, and June 30, 2005:

ARCHITECTS (Architect Registration Exam)

Stacy L. Andrick
Sara J. Atherton
John Thomas Barnett
Paul Hilliard Bell
David Taylor Bowers, Jr.
Jonathan Wade Clark
James Walter Denney, Jr.
Fawn Tiffany Ferguson
John Emmet Galbraith
William Allan Gossett, II
William Sturm Jenner
Charles Anderson Kenny
Anna Ruth Brown Kimbrough
Erik Allen Lund, III
Nathan A. Peak
Kenneth C. Vanhook, Jr.
Walter Patton Watkins

ENGINEERS (Principles and Practice of Engineering Examinations)

Timothy Christin Abshagen
Grayson H. Adams
Thomas Allen Adams
Thaddeus Alexander Alsup
Sherman Dwayne Ament
Steven Charles Anderson
Clark David Ashworth
Christopher Stuart Bagley
Loree Dianne Baldi
Phillip David Barbe
Melissa Lyne Barrell
Moody Louis Barrentine, III
Bryan Wade Barton
Jeffry Lynn Bennett
Robert Lee Bewley
Ian John Bickford
John Michael Bogden
Ernest Lee Bogle
Gregory A. Bologna
Jennifer Lynn Bossler
Robert Jeremy Boyd
Chad Dale Brown
Chris Russell Brown
Christina Boley Brown
Thomas Andrew Broyles
David Lee Bruno
Russell David Bryson
Jeffrey Wayne Buck
Wendy Ann Cain
Jason Ernest Cathey
Ryan P. Cleary
Craig Alan Clutts
Marilyn Elaine Coffey
Ila Waldon Collins
Richard Kevin Crisp
Kevin Ray Crow
Christopher Shawn Davis
Wilson Glen Davis
Jonathan Lynch Debusk
William Robert Dickenson
John Patrick Donovan
Michael James Doran
Gregory E. Driver
James Christopher Drozdek
Leon Philip Duplessis
Gregory Todd Dye
Riley Kevin Eason
Marta V. Edwards
Chris Bassey Effiong
Kara Ann Ejlali
Anthony S. Evett
John Reynolds Felkins
James Edward Floyd
Christopher Brian Flynn
Leah Mcclanahan Flynn
Kevin J. Fontenot
William Gregory Ford
Jay William Foster
James Herbert Gibson
Marlin Douglas Gines
Katherine Denise Green
James Irvine Greene, Jr.
Melissa Gail Greene
Eric Tucker Greer
Chad Edward Hall
Thomas Brian Hall
Brian Matthew Hamilton
William Patrick Hamilton
Jon Tomas Harris
John David Hasuly
Rebecca Ann Headrick
Thomas Edward Heath, Jr.
Angela Elizabeth Hemrick
David Cecil Herron
James Chase Hise, III
Jason Wayne Holiway
John Brian Hollander
Terry Allen Howell, Jr.
Michael Belton Hupko, Jr.
Daniel Eric Johnson
Clinton Todd Justice
Roman Paul Kickirillo
Mark Ellis Kidder, Jr.
Shelia Smith Knight
David Matthew Korda
Joseph Randall Lawson, Jr.
Robert Uhl Lawson
Benjamin Neil Ledsinger
Gina Marie Long
William Phil Malone, III
Mubashir Maqbool
Joseph Perry Marlo
Bradford A. Martin
Kyle Eugene Maxwell
Eric James McCann
Billie Jo McCarley
Paul Mitchell McCown
John Wesley McInturff
Shane Kelvin McNeill
George R. McNutt, III
Graham P. McRedmond
Sandy Anne Mehlhorn
William Ferdinand Miles
Christopher Scott Miller
Jason Eric Miller
Barry Patrick Moran
Arthur Jefferson Morton, Jr.
John Stephen Moss
James Dale Mullins
Michael Adam Nelson
Philip Stewart Nelson
Lien Khanh Nguyen
Walid Ahmad Obeidalla
Kimberly Ann Panhorst
Marjorie Susan Parsons
Michael Curtis Patrick
Larry Willis Perkins
Eric Jason Perry
Eric Marshall Peterson
Michael Ryan Phillips
Stephen Todd Phillips
Scott Wade Polzin
Stephen Lee Presnell
Paul Martin Preston
Faraedoon Mohamad Qaladize
Brian Lewis Randall
Mark Andrew Reynolds
James Andrew Ridnour
Samuel Timothy Rieben
Thomas Michael Rose
Ronald Thomas Roseberry, Jr.
Jeannette Herring Russ
Charles Edward Russell
Bart Kensley Saucier
Grady Pike Saunders
Brendan Michael Scanlon
Richard Edward Schnell, Jr.
Bryan Edward Schoch
Frances Naomi Scholl
James Edward Seckel
Stuart Allen Severns
Jason Carl Simon
Jason Allen Simpson
Gregory Scott Smith
Andrew Nash Smothers
Jason Ray Snyder
Frederick Edward Sock
David Lee Sparkes
James Timothy Stafford
William Allan Sweatt
Troy Steven Tant
Lance Andrew Wagner
Charles Todd Walker
Adam Thomsen Wallace
John Nelson Ward
Tabitha Tallulah Ward
Leo Joseph Warmuth
Bethanne Rene Weyenberg
Keenan Ledell Wilburn
Casey Dell Wilder
Jennifer Lyn Wilson
Steven Wayne Winslow
Jessica Elaine Woods
Charles L. Wright
Gina Jie Yao

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS (Landscape Architect Registration Exam)

Mark Harris Bradfield
Jason Albert Brake

REGISTERED INTERIOR DESIGNERS (National Council for Interior Design Qualification Exam)

Tiffany Shanks Davidson
Gina Edner
Rachel Marcelle Guilbeau
Donna Rachel Keehn
Dianne W. McCaulla
Julie M. Shubzda
Kristin Marie Wormsley ■

Tennessee Board of Architectural and Engineering Examiners Address Change Form

It's the rule…if you move, you need to give the Board your new mailing address within 30 days (Rule 0120-1-.27). We would also appreciate knowing when you change employers. This is your personal responsibility and not your employer's. We know you want to receive your license renewal notices, newsletters, and other important communications promptly. If you have a change to report, please complete and return this form to the **Board of Architectural and Engineering Examiners, 500 James Robertson Parkway, 3rd Floor, Nashville, TN 37243-1142**. You may also submit address changes by e-mail; send them to Frances Smith at <frances.p.smith@state.tn.us>.

Please do NOT submit a change of address with payment of the professional privilege tax; the Department of Revenue does not forward these to the Board.

Name _____ Profession _____

Firm/Employer _____ Certificate # _____

Mailing Address (circle: home or work) _____

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Phone Numbers (including area code) Home _____ Office _____

E-mail Address _____ Fax Number _____

http://www.state.tn.us/commerce/boards/aece.aeboard@state.tn.us (e-mail)
615-741-3221 (Nashville) • 1-800-256-5758 (toll free)
615-532-9410 (fax)

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DOES THE BOARD HAVE YOUR E-MAIL ADDRESS?

If you are receiving a hard copy of this newsletter, then the Board does not have your e-mail address. If you would like to receive the newsletter electronically, please send your e-mail address to Frances Smith at frances.p.smith@state.tn.us. Be sure to include your profession and registration number in your e-mail.

Tennessee Board of Architectural & Engineering Examiners
Department of Commerce and Insurance
500 James Robertson Parkway, Third Floor
Nashville, TN 37243-1142